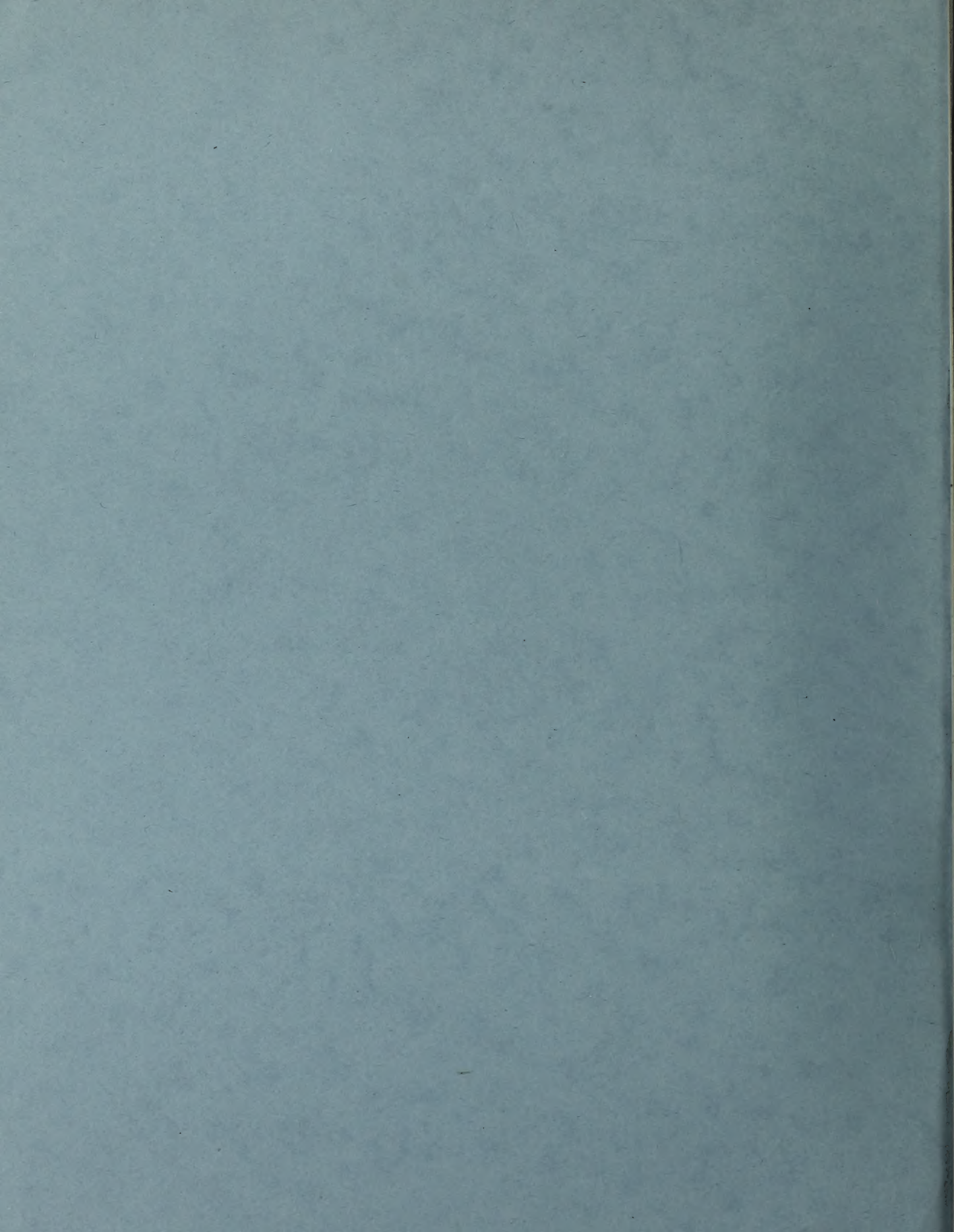


BLACKBURN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
for 1967

R. C. WEBSTER
Medical Officer of Health

G. R. WHITE
Public Health Inspector
Meat and Food Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1967

Chairman of the Council:

J. Tarbuck Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. M. Haythornwhite.

Chairman of the Health Committee:

J. W. Brewer Esq.

Councillors:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Councillor</u>
Balderstone.....	W. KELSALL ESQ.
Billington.....	J. WHALLEY ESQ. G.L. NICKSON ESQ. MRS. M. NOBLETT.
Clayton-le-Dale.....	J.H. AINSWORTH ESQ.,C.C.
Dinckley.....	J.W. BREWER ESQ.
Eccleshill.....	R. WIGGANS ESQ.
Livesey.....	A. FORDYCE ESQ.,M.B.E.,J.P. F. RIDING ESQ. J. TARBUCK ESQ.
Mellor.....	MRS. M.S. HAYTHORNWHITE.
Osbaldeston.....	MRS. M.L.D. MAYES.
Pleasington.....	B.R. DUCKWORTH ESQ.,M.A.
Ramsgreave.....	J.S. DUXBURY ESQ.
Salesbury.....	W. CLEMONS ESQ.
Tockholes.....	I. RHODES ESQ.
Wilpshire.....	H.D. WINTER ESQ.
Yate and Pickup Bank.....	J.B. WINDER ESQ.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B. Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Building Surveyor:

G.R. WHITE, F.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR 1901

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Report of the Committees for the year 1901

Divisional Health Office,
19, St. James' Street,
Accrington.

January, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1967 together with that of Mr. White, the Senior Public Health Inspector.

The population of the area has increased in the six years between the Census of 1961 and mid 1967 by 30% and in the post war years by 60%.

The Health Statistics of the area are generally satisfactory and infectious diseases notified during the year are mainly measles and whooping cough.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and officers of the Council for their continued interest and co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Health Officer,
10, St. James' Street,
Aberdeen.

January, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1967
together with that of Mr. White, the Senior Public Health Inspector.

The population of the area has increased in the six years between
the Census of 1961 and mid 1967 by 30 and in the post war years by 60.

The Health Statistics of the area are generally satisfactory and
infectious diseases notified during the year are mainly measles and
whooping cough.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
and officers of the Council for their continued interest and co-operation
during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient servant,

R. C. WESTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	19,469
Rateable Value (31st March, 1968)	£621,856
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate	£ 2,382
Population, Census 1961	15,051
Resident Population, mid 1967	
(Registrar General's Estimate)	19,520
Death rate per 1,000 of the Population	12.0
Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population	14.3

The 14 villages in the Rural District of Blackburn are situated in either the fertile valley of the Ribble to the north or in the bleak moorland areas to the south of the district. Most of this area is given over to pasture and meadow-land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock-raising and the production of milk. In addition to agricultural employment there are 12 large factories in the area engaged in cotton weaving, paper making, plastics, glazed earthenware manufacture and light engineering.

In the post-war years, the Council has provided for the development of Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water mains, Sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these estates and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district. In consequence of this progress the use of land for housing development is increasing, the population of the district has increased almost 51% since 1951 and the rate now exceeds 4.1% per year.

Vital Statistics

Much of the population until recently was made up of retired persons although with the new housing development the birth rate is gradually reaching national average (14.3 per thousand live births) compared with England and Wales (17.2 per 1,000 live births). The same circumstances reveal a marked fall in the death rate (from 15.0 to 12.0 per 1,000 population), compared with England and Wales (11.2 per 1,000 population).

The main causes of death were heart disease - 85, cancer - 30 and vascular disease of the nervous system - 35. There were 5 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA

10,452
12,511,822
1 2,362
12,022

12,220
12.0
12.3

Area in Acres
Rural Value (1st March 1958)
Estimated Product of 10. Rate
Population, Census 1951
Rural Population, mid 1957
(Registrar General's Estimate)
Birth rate per 1,000 of the population
Death rate per 1,000 of the population

The 11 villages in the Rural District of Blandford are situated in either the fertile valley of the River to the north or in the bleak upland areas to the south of the town. Most of this area is given over to pasture and woodland, with some 300 farms devoted entirely to stock-rearing and the production of milk. In addition to agricultural employment there are 12 large factories in the area engaged in cotton weaving, paper making, plastics, glass and various other industries and light engineering.

In the post-war years, the Council has provided for the development of housing estates in various areas where industrial employment is available. Water mains, sewers and sewage works have been extended and improved to serve these estates and to ensure the most efficient use of land and water resources of the district. In consequence of this progress the use of land for housing development is increasing. The population of the district has increased almost 25% since 1951 and the rate now exceeds 4.1% per year.

Vital Statistics

Each of the population would normally be made up of married partners although with the new housing development the birth rate is gradually increasing towards national average (14.7 per thousand live births) compared with England and Wales (12.2 per 1,000 live births). The same circumstances reveal a marked fall in the death rate (from 12.0 to 10.0 per 1,000 population), compared with England and Wales (11.2 per 1,000 population).

The main causes of death were heart disease - 85, cancer - 30 and vascular diseases of the nervous system - 25. There were 3 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

Infectious Diseases.

There were 72 cases of infectious diseases (including 4 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (50) and whooping cough (10).

Of 4 new cases of tuberculosis all were pulmonary. At the end of December there were 55 cases on the register as compared with 57 for 1966.

Housing.

328 houses have been erected by the Council and 2,373 by private enterprise since the end of the war. An examination of the applications for Council Houses reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

Water Supplies.

The Public Health Inspector points out that in 13 parishes most of the houses have a piped supply of water whereas one parish which is sparsely populated and undulating country has no mains supply.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

Local Health Services.

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No.5, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Service.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties. A new purpose made clinic has been provided on the Council's housing site at Mellor and another is proposed in the parish of Livesey where intensive housing development is taking place. In addition to the Clinic at Mellor a further four parishes are served by clinics in the area and a clinic at Whalley serves the Billington area. Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

Infant Mortality

There were 75 cases of infectious diseases (including 4 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (30) and whooping cough (10).

Of 4 new cases of tuberculosis all were pulmonary. At the end of December there were 55 cases on the register as compared with 37 for 1966.

Housing

328 houses have been erected by the Council and 2,377 by private enterprise since the end of the war. An examination of the applications for Council Housing reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that in 13 parishes most of the houses have a piped supply of water whereas one parish which is sparsely populated and undulating country has no water supply.

National Assistance Act, 1946

No action was taken by the Council under Section 45 of this Act.

Local Health Services

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No. 2, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Services.

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Ambulance Services

The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

Child Welfare Clinics

Clinics at which mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Wilpshire (Methodist School)	Alternate Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Clayton-le-Dale (Salesbury Mem. Hall)	Alternate Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist Church)	Monday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday & Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)

Specialist Treatment

Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailment Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

Midwives

The Midwives serving the area are as follows:

District Nurses' Home, Branch Road, Mellor.	Mellor 2313
Mrs. Ormerod, 21 Calder Avenue, Billington.	Whalley 3320
District Nurses' Home, 58/62 Bolton Road, Darwen.	Darwen 72547

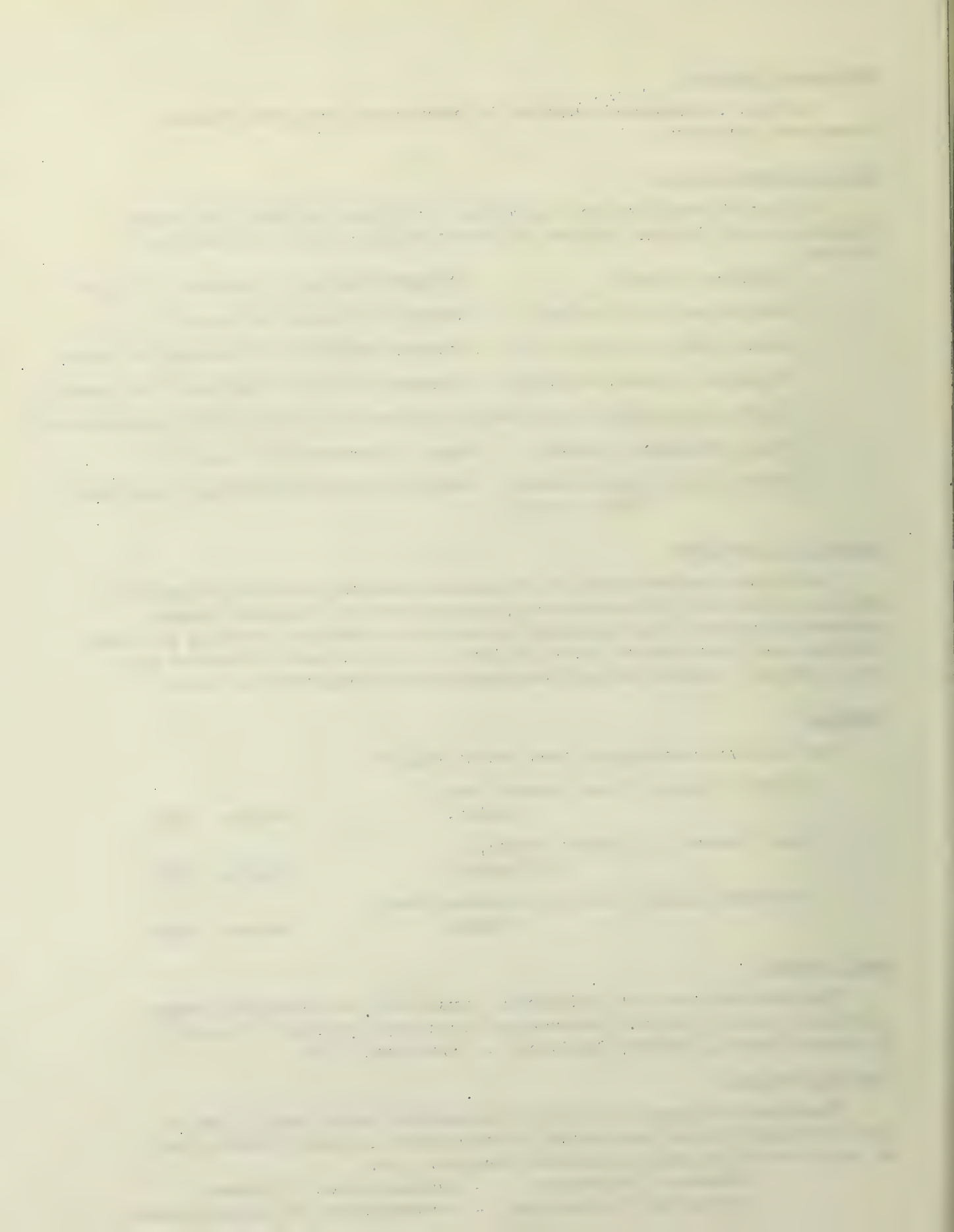
Home Nursing

The midwives also act as District Nurses and the Parish of Livesey (including Cherry Tree and Feniscowles) is served by Miss E. Blundell, 10 Jersey Street, Livesey, Blackburn - Blackburn 21767.

Care of the Aged

There are six homes in the No. 5 Lancashire County Council Health Division which provide residential accommodation for aged persons, two of which are in the Blackburn Rural District, i.e.

- 'Glendene', Wilpshire. - accommodation 21 women.
- 'Warren Holt', Wilpshire. - accommodation 26 men and women.



VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

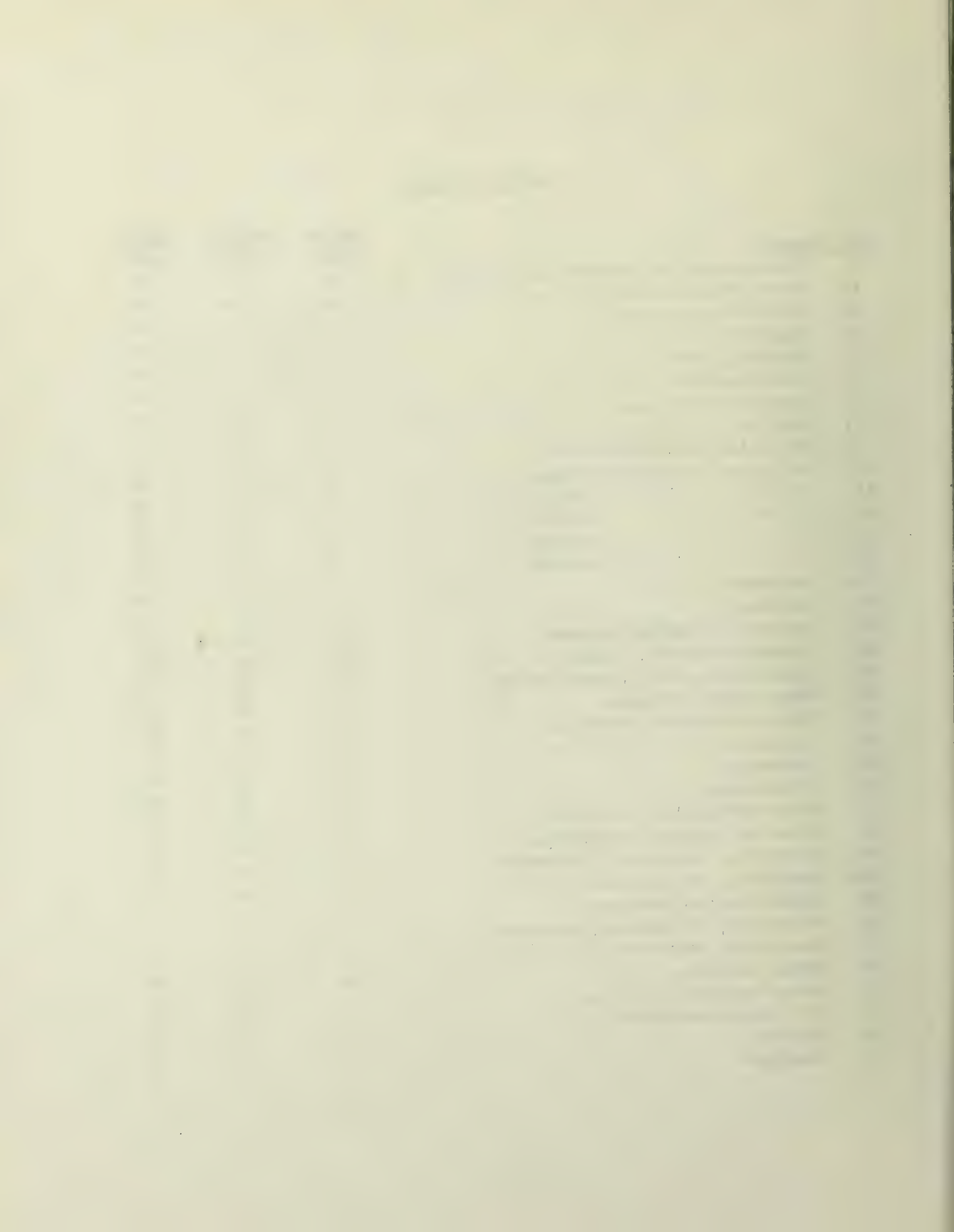
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Live Births - Legitimate	285	142	143
Illegitimate	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>300</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>149</u>
Still Births - Legitimate	5	1	4
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age			
- Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Deaths of infants under 4weeks of age			
- Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 week of age			
- Legitimate	2	2	-
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967 (CONT'D).

	<u>Blackburn</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Mortality rate per 1,000 estimated population - Total (all forms) -		
Crude Rate	10.7	
Adjusted Rate(1.07 ratio to national)	12.0	11.2
Respiratory T.B.	0.05	0.037
Malignant neoplasms, etc.	1.54	2.27
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population		
Crude Rate	15.4	
Adjusted rate(0.83 ratio to national)	14.3	17.2
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	20.0	14.8
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total births	NIL	0.20
Infant nortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	18.3
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	26.0	25.4

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>All Causes</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	109	99	208
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	1	1
2. Other Tuberculosis diseases	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	2	2	4
11. lung	5	-	5
12. breast	-	2	2
13. uterus	-	-	-
14. others	7	12	19
15. Leukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Lesions of nervous system	15	20	35
18. Coronary disease, Angina	23	15	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart diseases	12	20	32
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	5	14
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	7	3	10
24. Bronchitis	6	2	8
25. Other respiratory diseases	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other diseases	14	10	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	2	2	4
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-



CAUSE OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year.	AGES IN YEARS								75 & over
			1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasia - Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	1	4
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesions Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	17
Coronary Disease, Angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	10	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	1
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	22
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	4
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	4
Other Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Gastritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Defined & Ill-defined Diseases	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	4	6	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	3	4	9	6	17	35	50	82

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1967

	Total cases at all ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	25 and over	Age Unknown
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	50	-	7	5	8	8	20	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	10	1	-	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	6	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	68	1	9	7	9	10	29	-	-	1	2

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January, 1967

Pre-War	-	84
Post-War	-	328

Post-War Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses	346
---	-----

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1967	NIL
---	-----

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1967	NIL
---	-----

Houses erected by private enterprise:

Post-War to January 1967	2,218
--------------------------	-------

Completed during 1967	155
-----------------------	-----

42, Wellington Street,
(St. John's),
Blackburn.

January, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my 20th Annual Report which covers the year 1967.

The sanitary circumstances of the area have been much improved in the last 20 years due to the Council's activities in the provision of sewerage and water supplies. New housing has sprung up in many of the parishes and the move to owner-occupation has led to modernisation of the older cottages. New shops on housing estates, new methods of handling and wrapping of foodstuffs have brought a higher standard of hygiene so that the work of the Public Health Inspector is now more acceptable.

Labour problems bedevil the scavenging department yet the workmen still manage to collect and dispose of over 7,000 tons of rubbish each year.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement and to all members of the Council and officers for their co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

G.R. WHITE

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The number of inhabited houses in the area is 5,917.

5,609 (94.7%) being supplied by public mains.

308 (5.3%) served by private spring supplies.

The Fylde Water Board is the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Rural District. The Board has, since taking over certain local water supplies in the County area, carried out large-scale alterations and extensions to their undertaking so as to improve the quality and quantity of the water supplies.

The only properties in the Rural District which have no public mains supply of water are small localities at Mellor (Woodfold Estate Supply) and Pickup Bank (80 houses) and a number of isolated cottages and farms. An investigation was made into the cost of piping mains water to Pickup Bank but it was found that the cost was prohibitive.

Routine sampling of water from public mains supplies is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings.

Drainage and Sewerage

Details of the methods of drainage and sewerage disposal for the various Parishes in the area are as follows:

Billington Sewage Works - These works were constructed post-war and the method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation and sprinkler filtration. The works serve the parish of Billington (including Langho) and part of the parishes of Salesbury (Copster Green area) and Wilpshire. Extensive housing development has recently taken place in these localities and as the designed capacity of the works was nearing saturation it was decided to carry out major extensions so as to provide for twice the former design capacity of sewage treatment. The extensions were completed during 1966. The outfall sewer passes sewage through a Parkwood Mechanical Screen to detritus tanks and thence to a rotary sedimentation tank with mechanical sludge scrapers. Sludge is withdrawn to cold digestion storage tanks and sludge drying beds. Sewage passes through biological filters to Humus tanks. The works serve a population of 9,000 persons with a dry weather flow of 298,000 gallons per day.

Wilpshire Sewage Works - These works were constructed about 70 years ago and reconstruction took place in 1937. The method of treatment is by sedimentation and sprinkler filtration. The works are in need of further reconstruction



and a scheme of modernisation has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The proposals will cost about £100,000 and work is scheduled to commence in 1968.

Mellor Sewerage - In 1960 the Council abandoned the Mellor Sewage Works and redesigned the sewerage system so that all the sewage from the Parish of Mellor and that part of Balderstone in the area of Mellor Brook is connected to the Blackburn Corporation Trunk Sewer.

Balderstone/Osbaldeston Sewerage - Work was completed in 1967 on the sewerage of the Osbaldeston Lane area. The scheme provided for the abandoning of septic tank drainage to 63 houses and provision for about 50 proposed dwellings. Sewage is pumped to the parish of Mellor and gravitates to the Blackburn Corporation Trunk Sewer.

Eccleshill - The sewers from the Parish of Eccleshill discharge into the Darwen Corporation Works at Lower Eccleshill.

Tockholes Proposed Sewerage - A local Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into a proposal to provide sewers and sewage disposal works to serve the Parish of Tockholes and that part of the adjacent parish of Livesey which is not sewered. The urgency for the scheme was accepted by the Minister but so far only approval in principle to the scheme is accepted.

Pleasington Proposed Scheme - A draft scheme was prepared to close down the land irrigation treatment works serving dwelling houses at Feniscowles and receive trade wastes from the Star and Sun Paper Mills. The scheme has been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for permission to go to tender.

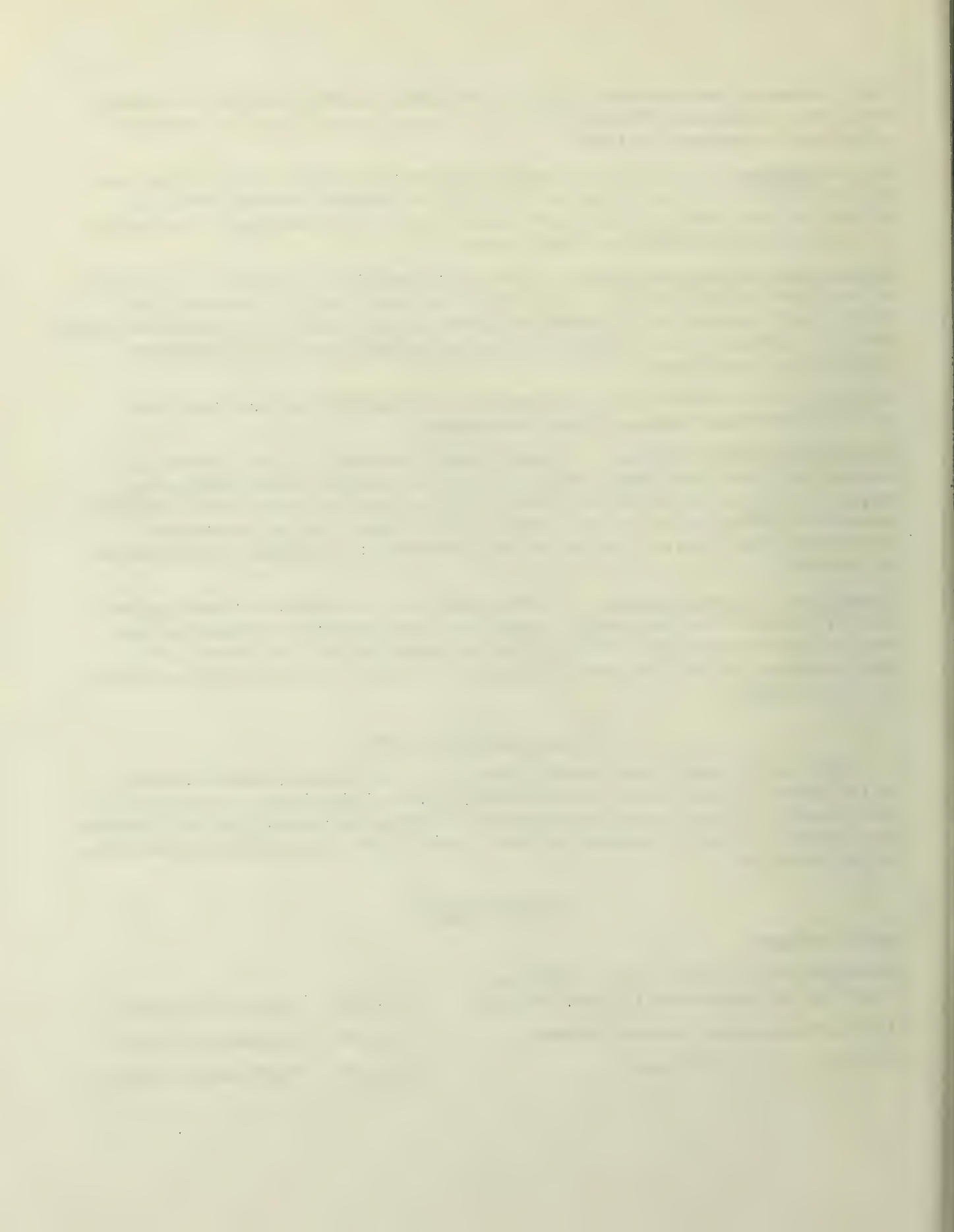
SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS

The Council have three Pumping Stations at Billington (Wallwin Pumps), Mellor Brook (Wallwin Pumps), and Eccleshill (Adams Hydraulics), together with four Ejector Stations to serve properties in Wilpshire (Adams Ejector), Copster Green (Shone Ejector), Feniscowles (Adams Ejector) and Osbaldeston (Sigmund Pump-Solids Diverter).

CAPITAL PROJECTS

Works projected:

Modernization of Sewage Works and Relief Sewers for Wilpshire and Clayton-le-Dale.	£104,000 (Negotiated tender)
Livesey/Pleasington Sewerage Scheme	£ 47,000 (Provisional figure)
Tockholes Sewerage Scheme	£ 92,250 (Provisional figure)



PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

General Comments

Apart from isolated cottages, the whole of the district is scavenged by direct labour and during 1967 it was possible to maintain a regular weekly collection of house refuse.

Since the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme there has been no serious staff shortage although it has not attracted a better type of labour. A five day week is operated.

Workmen are provided with three sets of overalls each year and they are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproofs for inclement weather.

Refuse Collection

The Council operate three Dennis Refuse vehicles designed especially for municipal work. The number of narrow back streets in the district necessitates vehicles of short-wheel base, and until 1960 only side-loaders were used. As private housing development extends it will be necessary to replace the side loading vehicles. Difficulties were experienced during the year in obtaining replacement parts for the motor vehicles.

The department operates:

- 1 X 8 cu.yd. Dennis Refuse Side-Loader
- 1 X10 cu.yd. Dennis Refuse Side-Loader (with double cab)
- 2 X 20 cu.yd. S & D Pakamatic
- 1 Cesspool Emptyer on a Dennis chassis
- 1 Fordson 3-ton Truck

The Council has one Contract with a farmer for the collection of refuse from 60 isolated cottages. The access roads to these dwellings are so bad that they are only traversible by farm tractor.

Refuse Disposal

A disused quarry at Mellor has been leased for 30 years and tipping commenced in 1967. Domestic Refuse from the whole of the area is brought to this one tip.



Nightsoil Collection and Disposal

The Council collects nightsoil from 284 cottages scattered over the district.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptyer, with nightsoil attachment, has been in use for thirteen years and continues to give excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents are disposed of through sewer manholes.

Emptying of Cesspools

There are several hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area, but only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertakes the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with a further charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service, the work is also undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 236 loads were collected from septic tanks during the year.

Salvaged Materials

The collection of wastepaper, rags and metals was curtailed in April 1967. The garages and baling room at the Scavenging Depot are being rebuilt and it is expected that salvage collection will be resumed in 1968. Since the separation of waste paper was discontinued it has been found that compaction on the refuse tip has been difficult and that vehicle maintenance costs have increased considerably.

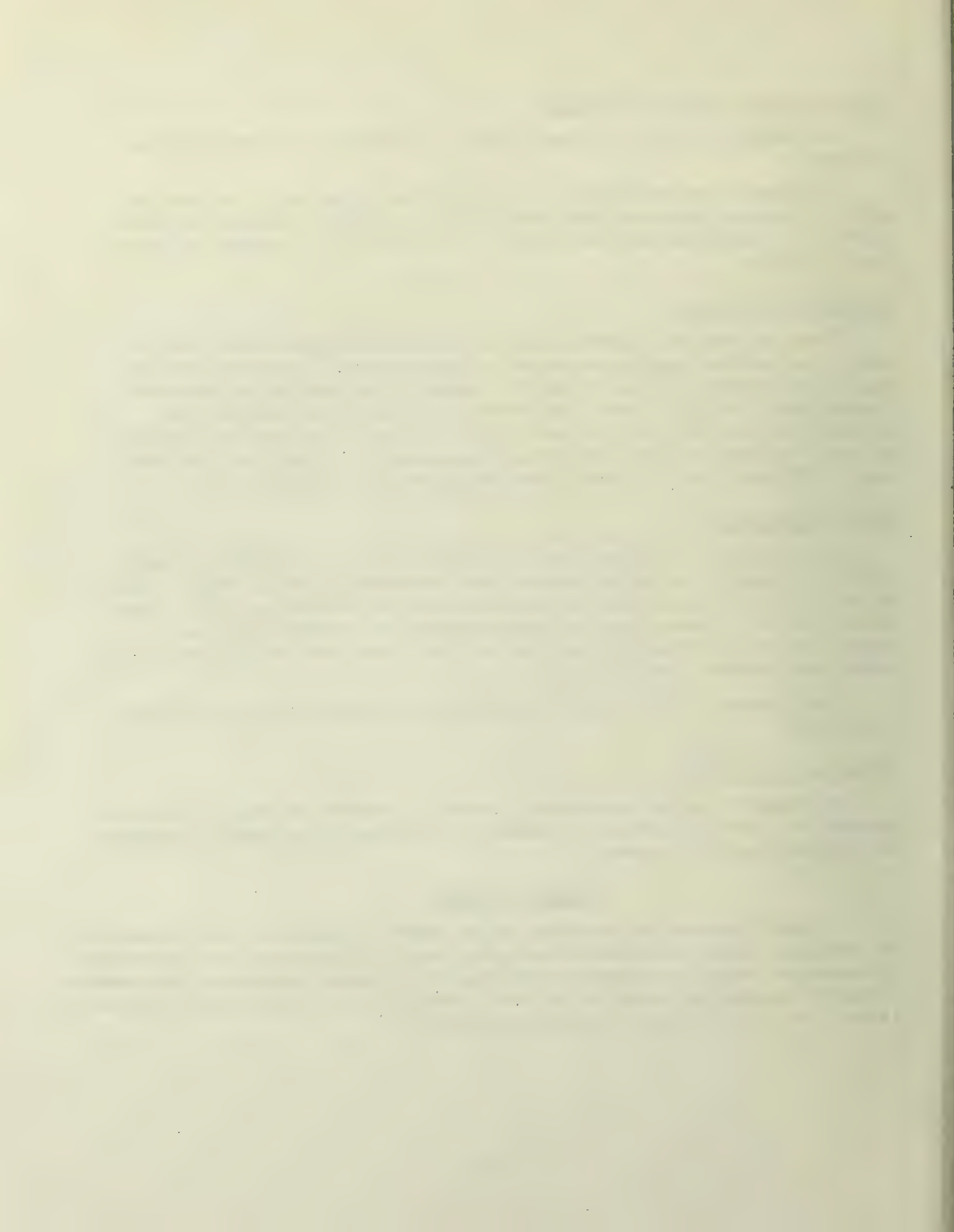
Total revenue from the sales of salvage fell during the year by £84. to £1,356.

Provision of Dustbins

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Galvanised dustbins of heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

RODENT CONTROL

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings the Council provided a free service. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20/; for administration purposes, is made for the work done at business premises.



A few Rodent Contracts are in force for treatment of farm premises. The Rodent Operative carried out two treatments of sewers in the area.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and both are only used as holiday sites. One site provides for 50 caravans and the other site for 28 caravans. One weekend hut was re-licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There are also four single licensed caravans in permanent residential use and two single licensed caravans for weekend use.

The caravan sites in the area comply with the standards recommended under the Model Conditions for Site Licences.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS

There are 11 schools in the area and all have a public mains supply of water. One school has no proper drainage and is served by pail closets.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 10 factory chimneys in the area and observations were taken during the year. The few occasions when nuisances are caused arise from peak demands for steam.

The types of firing at the 10 factories are as follows:

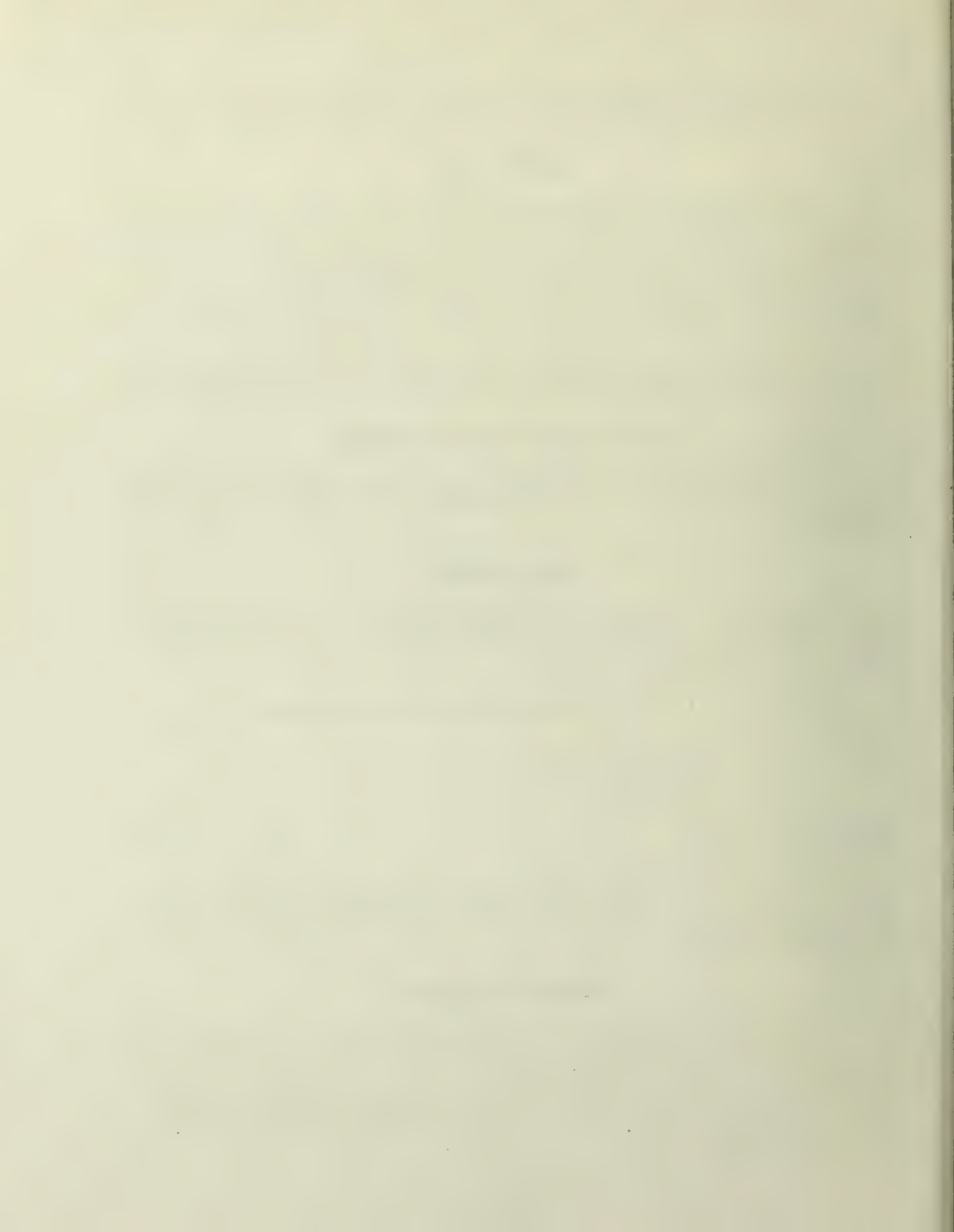
Hand Firing	NIL
Mechanical Stokers	5
Oil Firing	5

Smoke Control Orders

Works of adaption were completed in 1964 on the Feniscowles No.1 Smoke Control Order. There are 772 houses in the area. It is intended to follow up with further orders to cover Cherry Tree and the rest of Feniscowles village.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are 78 underground tanks in the area which are licensed by the Council for storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for licensing conditions and require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34, etc. years from installation. Already a number of tanks have been found to be defective and have been filled with water.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Sampling

38 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area for cleanliness and biological examination and all were found to be satisfactory. Bulk samples of milk are also examined for brucella organisms. A total of 230 bulk milk and individual cow samples were taken during the year and of these 55 gave positive ring test results, 13 gave positive cultures and 5 were positive on biological examination. Regulation 20 Notices under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 were served on 6 producer r tailers requiring them to pasteurise all milk produced at their farms before sale.

Ice Cream

There are 35 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases ice-cream is wrapped and only four different makes are retailed.

Meat Inspection

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Rural District.

Poultry Inspection

There are no premises in the area ~~where~~ large scale killing and dressing of poultry takes place.

Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district was:

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	43
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	8
Bakers	4
Fried Fish Shops	3
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	4
Licensed premises, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	38

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

- (a) Discretionary Grants - One dwelling was reconditioned and the amount of grant paid was £400.
- (b) Standard Grants - 28 dwellings were provided with standard amenities, i.e. bath, wash basin, hot and cold water supply, internal water closet and a ventilated food store. The total amount of grants paid was £3,890.

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is descended from a common ancestor, but the question of the exact nature of this ancestor is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals. The question of the origin of the human race is one of the most important and interesting questions in anthropology, and it is one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished scientists of the present day.

The second of these questions is the question of the development of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race has developed from a lower stage of organization, but the question of the exact nature of this lower stage is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The third of these questions is the question of the distribution of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is distributed throughout the world, but the question of the exact nature of this distribution is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The fourth of these questions is the question of the classification of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race is divided into several distinct groups, but the question of the exact nature of these groups is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The fifth of these questions is the question of the evolution of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race has evolved from a lower stage of organization, but the question of the exact nature of this lower stage is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The sixth of these questions is the question of the future of the human race. It is generally admitted that the human race will continue to exist, but the question of the exact nature of this future is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human race is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The seventh of these questions is the question of the origin of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind is descended from a lower stage of organization, but the question of the exact nature of this lower stage is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The eighth of these questions is the question of the development of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind has developed from a lower stage of organization, but the question of the exact nature of this lower stage is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

The ninth of these questions is the question of the distribution of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind is distributed throughout the world, but the question of the exact nature of this distribution is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

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The twelfth of these questions is the question of the future of the human mind. It is generally admitted that the human mind will continue to exist, but the question of the exact nature of this future is still a matter of debate. Some authorities believe that the human mind is descended from a single pair of individuals, while others believe that it is descended from a larger number of individuals.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY
AND OTHER WORKS

Inspections under the Public Health Act	183
Inspections under the Housing Acts	67
Inspections in connection with Housing Grants	65
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	6
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	8
Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling	38
Inspection of Meat Shops	30
Inspections of Bakehouses	8
Inspections of Provision Shops	12
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	4
Inspections of Ice-Cream Premises	5
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	3
Inspections of Licensed Premises	17
Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses)	42
Inspections of Schools	11
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	2
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	727
Inspections of drains	67
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	5
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	32
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control	165
Smoke Control Areas/Atmospheric Pollution	1
Inspections under Pet Animals Act/Animal Boarding Acts	9
Inspections under Waste Foods Order	4
Miscellaneous Inspections	27
Inspections under Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act.	42
Total:	<u>1,580</u>

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HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:;

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 43 |
| (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. | 67 |
| (c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. | 21 |
| (2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit. | 13 |

2. Houses Demolished (Individual unfit) 1

3. Unfit Houses Closed:	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	2	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

4. Unfit houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	21	-
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

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WATER SUPPLIES - PUBLIC MAINS

Chemical Analyses of the Fylde Water Board Supplies in the Area for 1967

	<u>Hodder Supply</u>	<u>Fishmoor Supply</u>
Appearance	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	4	2
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH value	8.0	8.3
		p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	0.15	0.15
Free and Saline Ammonia As N ₂	0.02	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.04	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.21	0.32
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	1.04	0.39
Free Acidity as CO ₂	Less than 5	Less than 5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	24	14
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	44	41
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	27
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	Nil	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	38	34
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	6	7
Total Solids dried @ 180°C	83	88
Chloride as Cl	15	16
Sulphate as SO ₄	24	24
Lead as Pb	Less than 0.05	Less than 0.05
Manganese as Mn	negligible	0.03
Copper as Cu	Nil	Nil
Iron as Fe	0.08	0.01
Aluminium	0.15	0.05
Fluoride as F	Less than 0.1	Less than 0.1

WATER SUPPLIES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>From Public Mains</u>		<u>From Private Supplies</u>	
	<u>Direct to houses</u>		<u>e.g.wells,springs,etc.</u>	
	<u>No. of dwelling-houses</u>	<u>No. of population.</u>	<u>No. of dwelling-houses</u>	<u>No. of population.</u>
1. Balderstone	127	380	14	42
2. Billington	1139	5051	37	111
3. Clayton-le-Dale	375	1064	8	24
4. Dinckley	25	82	2	6
5. Eccleshill	119	325	9	27
6. Livesey	1798	5218	12	36
7. Mellor	687	2026	33	99
8. Osbaldeston	49	250	--	--
9. Pleasington	161	516	31	93
10. Ramsgreave	288	803	19	57
11. Salesbury	144	379	6	18
12. Tockholes	100	243	40	105
13. Wilpshire	551	2219	17	51
14. Yate and Pickup Bank	46	111	80	184
TOTAL Whole District	5609	18667	308	853

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	NIL
Pail Closets	284
Ashpits	NIL
Number of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	5704
Number of houses with Waste Water Closets	33
Number of Premises with moveable ashbins	5721
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	6
Waste Water Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	2



RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1967

	Non- Agricultural	Agricultural Premises	Totals
1. Number of properties in District	5,909	352	6,261
2a. Number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	87	25	112
b. Number infested by			
(i) Rats	55	14	69
(ii) Mice	32	11	43
3a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notific- ation.	73	78	151
b. Number infested by			
(i) Rats	38	33	71
(ii) Mice	26	25	51

REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE			FOR THE YEAR 1900	
No.	Name of the Institution	Address	Amount of the Grant	Amount of the Balance
1	University of California	Berkeley, Cal.	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00
2	University of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	\$8,000.00	\$4,000.00
3	University of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	\$7,000.00	\$3,500.00
4	University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00
5	University of Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.	\$5,000.00	\$2,500.00
6	University of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	\$4,000.00	\$2,000.00
7	University of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	\$3,000.00	\$1,500.00
8	University of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00
9	University of Texas	Austin, Tex.	\$1,000.00	\$500.00
10	University of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	\$500.00	\$250.00
11	University of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N.M.	\$500.00	\$250.00
12	University of Colorado	Boulder, Colo.	\$500.00	\$250.00
13	University of Nevada	Reno, Nev.	\$500.00	\$250.00
14	University of Idaho	Boise, Idaho	\$500.00	\$250.00
15	University of Montana	Helena, Mont.	\$500.00	\$250.00
16	University of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	\$500.00	\$250.00
17	University of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	\$500.00	\$250.00
18	University of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	\$500.00	\$250.00
19	University of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	\$500.00	\$250.00
20	University of California	Berkeley, Cal.	\$500.00	\$250.00

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
251,051	15,820	235,231	2,348	7,336.	0.	0.

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:

<u>Materials.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	147.	4.	1.	0.	1,177.	14.	0.
Textiles	3.	4.	0.	25.	62.	13.	3.
Non-Ferrous Metals	11.	2.	6.		44.	4.	0.
Scrap Iron	28.	14.	1.	0.	55.	3.	1.
Copper Boilers					16.	17.	6.
	179.	14.	1.	3.	1,356.	11.	10.
Profit on Dustbins for the year					34.	0.	0.
	179.	14.	1.	3.	1,390.	11.	10.

Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
236	141,600	337.	10.	0.

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY

BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

SALVAGE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Waste Paper	151	171	196	200	197	203	206	184	156	147
Kitchen Waste	37	32	33	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rags	5	5	6	7	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	2	3
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	1	1	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Scrap Iron	98	101	102	103	101	116	94	55	65	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTALS	292	310	338	323	308	328	305	245	223	179
REVENUE	£2,047	£2,067	£2,236	£2,063	£1,969	£1,949	£1,776	£1,687	£1,440	£1,356

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY

PREMISES ACT 1963

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	2	2
Retail Shops	-	21	21
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	9	9
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	33	33

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

42

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	22
Retail Shops	42
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the public	44
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	128
Total Males	53
Total Females	75

TABLE D

Exemptions

NIL

TABLE E

Prosecutions

NIL

TABLE F

Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed
under Section 52 (1) or (5)
of the Act

2

No. of other staff employed
for most of their time on
work in connection with the
Act

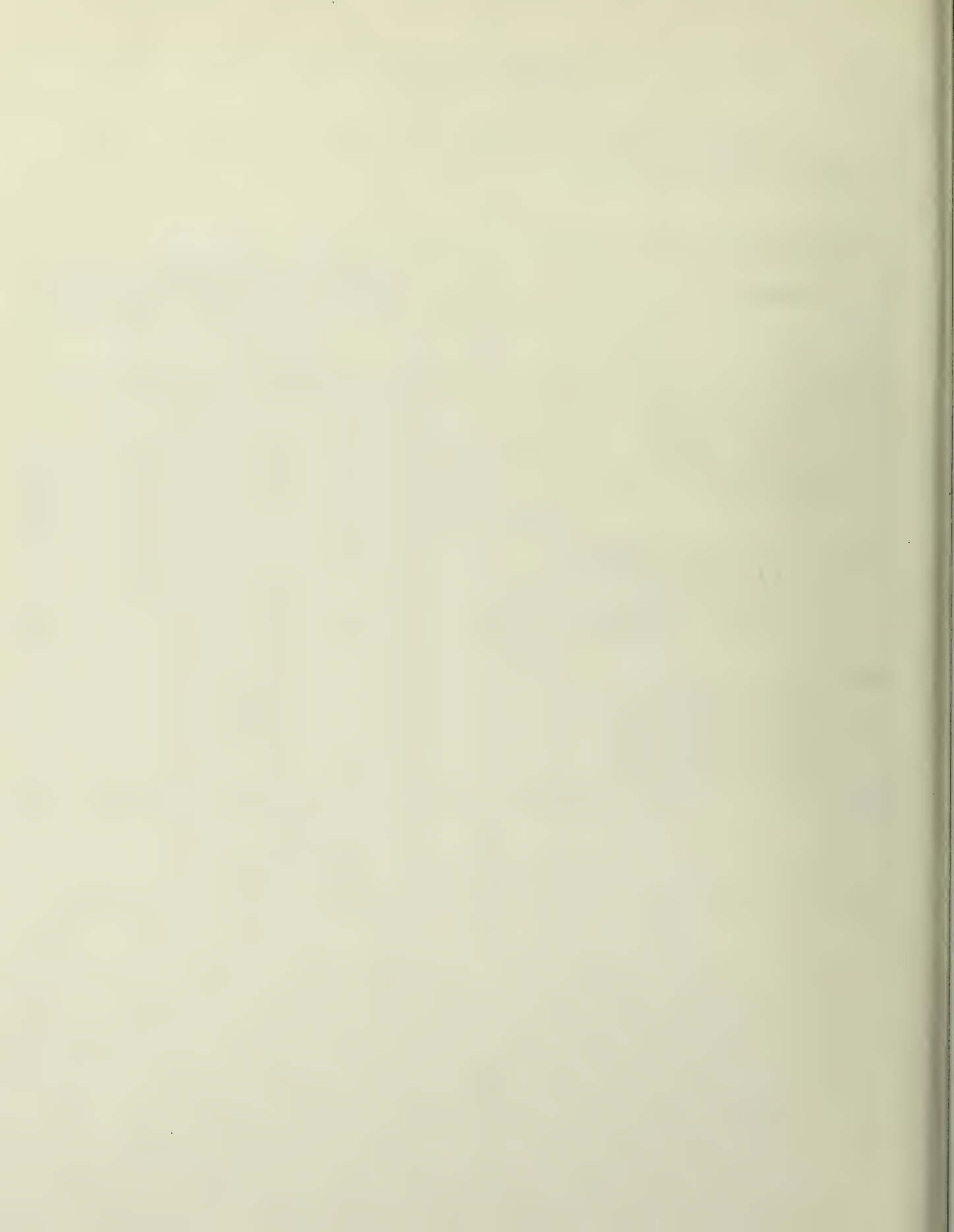
NIL



FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The following table shows visits to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	7	7	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	39	29	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's Premises)	6	6	2	-
TOTAL	52	42	7	-



FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:

Particulars					Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	By H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - There are no outworkers in the district.

TABLE VII

The following table gives the number of offences in which persons were found:

Particulars	Found by H.M. Inspectors			Found by H.M. Inspectors		Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Sanitary Commission (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Commission (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Sanitary	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Sanitary or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not reported for cases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relative to nuisances)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VII of the Act - There are no offences in this district.

